



BUDDHI DHARMA UNIVERSITY

**The Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Chapter 1-30 of Psalm in
King James Version Bible**

Presented as a partial fulfillment of the requirement of the Undergraduate Program

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TANGERANG

2021



FINAL PROJECT APPROVAL

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in King James Version Bible

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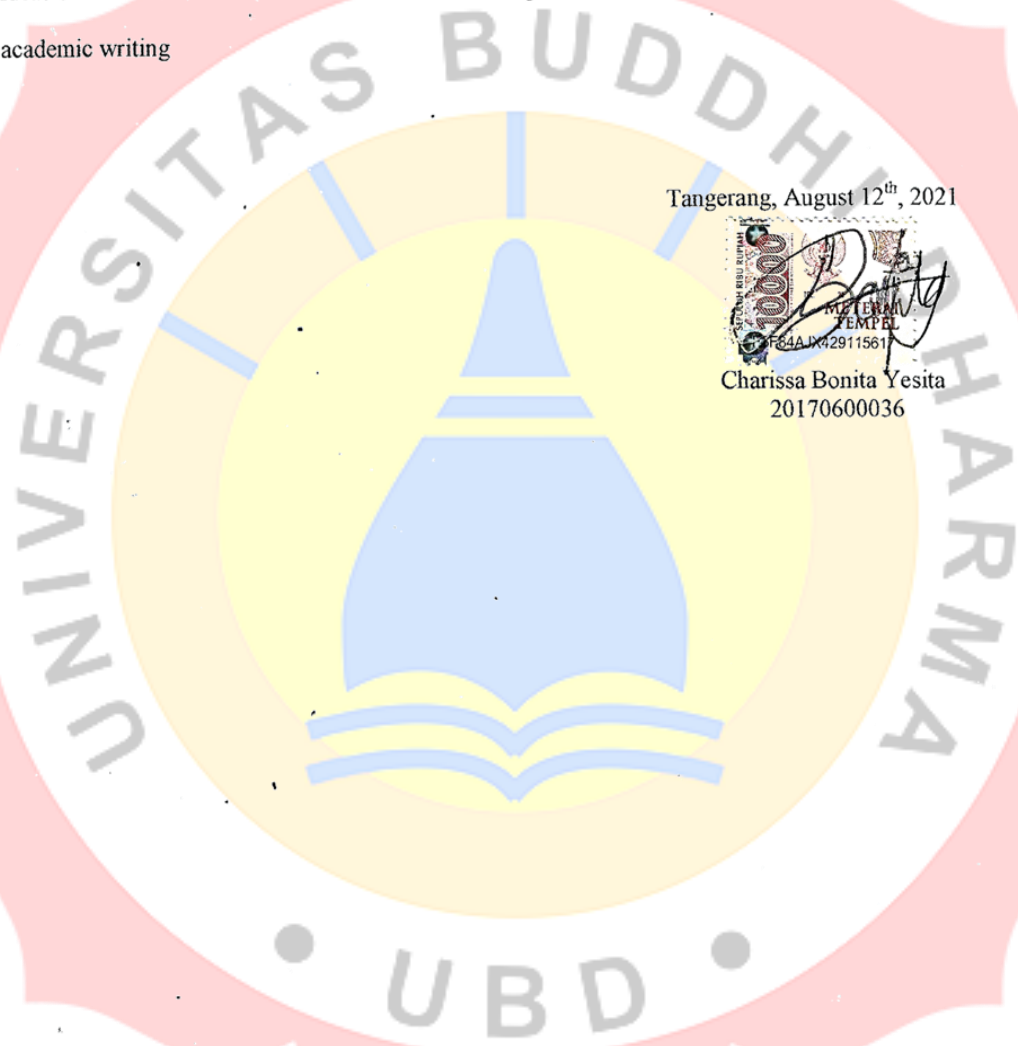
STATEMENT OF THE AUTHENTICITY

I honestly declare that this thesis is my own writing and it is true that i did not take any scholarly ideas or work from others. Those all cited works are quoted in accordance with the ethical code academic writing

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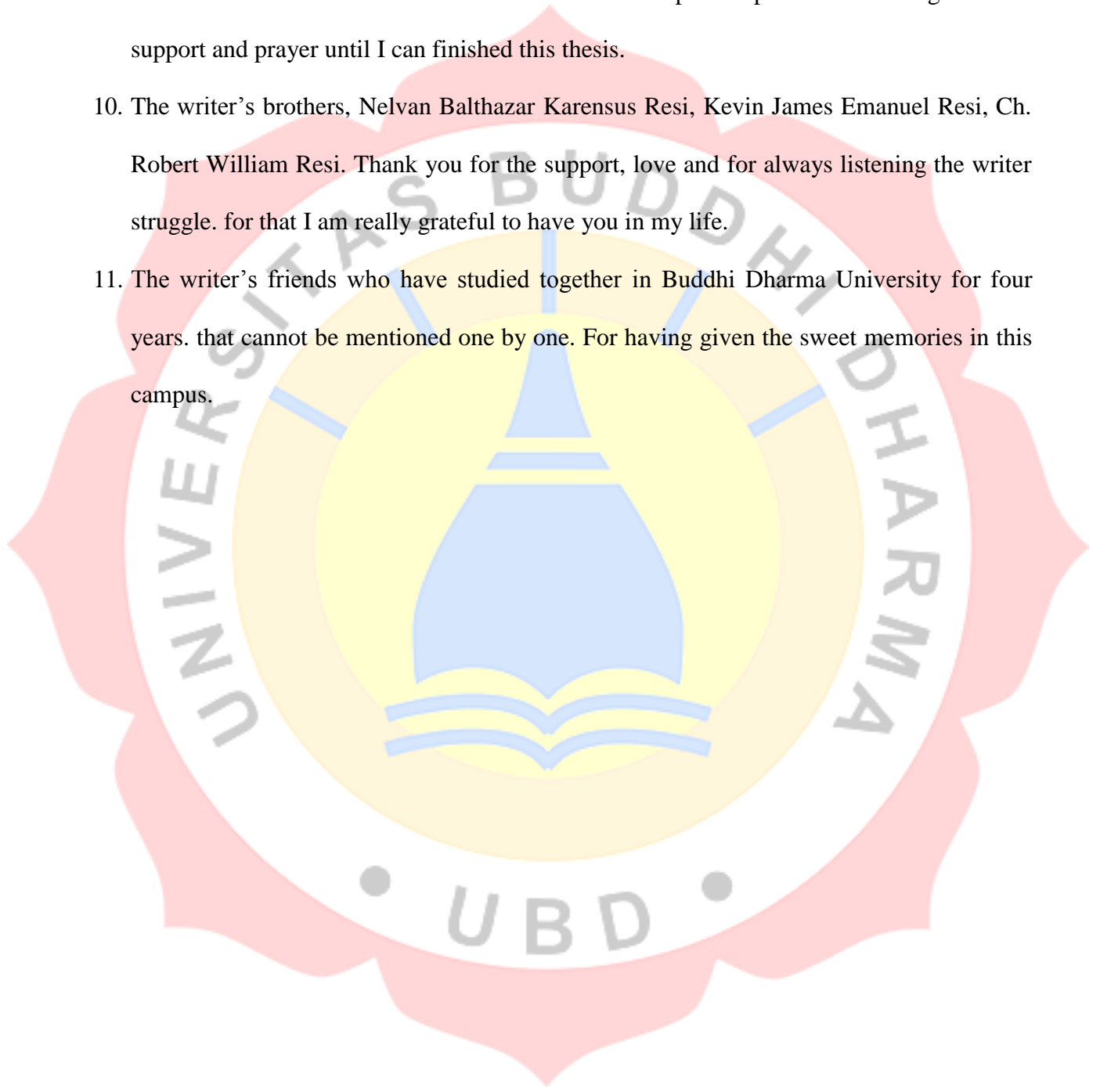
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First of all, The writer would like to say thank to The Lord, Jesus Christ for His grace, His blood, love, wisdom, and power, He gave to me, to help finish this thesis and for every incredible journey I've been through and days to come. It is only by His grace and His Holy Spirit. The writer would like to express her deepest gratitude to:

1. Dr. Suryadi Winata, S.E., M.M., M.SI., A.K. Rector of Buddhi Dharma University, Tangerang.
2. Dr. Lilie Suratminto, M.A., Dean Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Buddhi Dharma University.
3. Iwan, S.Pd, M.M, M.Pd. (Alm), Vice Dean Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Buddhi Dharma University.
4. Riris Mutiara Paulina S, S.Pd., M.Hum., Head of Department, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Buddhi Dharma University.
5. Sonya Ayu Kumala, M.Hum, as the teacher who teach me patiently for academic writing.
6. Adrallisman, SS, M.Hum., the writer's Supervisor, mentor and teacher, for giving guidance, helpful suggestion, advice to write and complete her thesis. He also always gives big support when the writer ends up struggle with her research.
7. All lecturers at the English Department, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Buddhi Dharma University for teaching, helping, inspiring, supporting the writer.
8. The writer's parents, especially My beloved Daddy, Petrus T. Resi. S.E, MBA. in Heaven, and My beloved Mom, Nelly Alimin Resi S.E, Thank you for your patient, all advice and for you are not given up on me, especially in my transition period, also the everlasting

prayer for my way and your love will stay in every single step all along the path. Love you Dad and Mom.

9. Mr. Norman Lukmito and Mrs. Naniek Lukmito as a spiritual parents. who has given support and prayer until I can finished this thesis.
10. The writer's brothers, Nelvan Balthazar Karensus Resi, Kevin James Emanuel Resi, Ch. Robert William Resi. Thank you for the support, love and for always listening the writer struggle. for that I am really grateful to have you in my life.
11. The writer's friends who have studied together in Buddhi Dharma University for four years. that cannot be mentioned one by one. For having given the sweet memories in this campus.



ABSTRACT

This study entitled An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Chapter 1-30 of Psalm in King James Version Bible. The purpose of the study is to find out the kind of figurative language which is used by The Book of Psalm in King James Version Bible and also to find out the meaning of the figurative language which is applied in The Book of Psalm in King James Version Bible. The writer used theory Figurative Language from X.J Kennedy, Knickerbocker & Renninger, Keraf, Wren & Martin, Pradopo, Fatimah, and Gunter Radden. The method applied in this research is descriptive qualitative method. These are 5 kinds of figurative language which are analyzed Simile, Idiom, Metaphor, Hyperbole and Paradox. Every data has been reviewed and the writer take conclusion that most of figurative language that is used in this book is Metaphor. There are 12 cases of metaphor that can be found. Then Simile with 7 cases, Idiom with 7 cases, Hyperbole with 3 cases, and last is Paradox with 2 cases from 30 chapters the book of psalm. The most frequently used is metaphor because so many words that similarities between the two things and it is clear that metaphor is a figurative language that someone can understand the connection.

Keywords: *Figurative Language, Bible, Psalm.*



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

Language is system of communication used by people to express their feeling, message, knowledge, attitude toward anyone in life. In order word language is medium communicate. According to Bollinger (1975:14) “Language is a system vocal auditory communication, interacting with the experiences of its users, employing conventional signs composed of arbitrary patterned sounds units and assembled according to set rules”. Based explanation above language is commonly used to interact with other people in someone’s person life, and to deliver the opinion or the feeling and attitude and it is delivered using sound and our auditory system. There is something called figurative language term which writer usually use. Figurative language is important to stylize the writing and make the language in the writing more colorful.

Figurative language uses words to imply other meanings. In other words, figurative language is a language style that people use to communicate. It can be written or spoken language. Figurative Language is a figure of speech is a way of saying something other than the ordinary way (Perrine 1969). Figurative is stated that it is another way of adding an extra dimension to language, which can attract the reader’s attention (Perrine (1992) Thus, the use of figurative language can be used to attract the reader's attention. There are several tools for literature which can aid us to make the picture of the word such as idioms, metaphors, similes, paradox, personification, symbol, metonymy, and hyperbole for the one who like to read.

Figurative language is a kind of language with different meanings from interpretation of literacy which uses word or expression. The use of several types of figurative language in a

literary work creates a work that is literally more enchanting and interesting. It is a unique way for literary writers to express their thoughts and feelings and also make them extraordinary.

Figurative language is language that uses figures of speech. It is related to the book of psalm that contains figurative language. There are many kinds of figurative language such as: idiom, metaphor, simile, paradox, hyperbole, etc. Figurative language can be found commonly in poetry and it is used also in nonfiction writing and prose.

The application of figuration language could give the audience a massive deep effect in several way of style in meaning which can create the content stylistic, interesting, polite and also powerful. It is commonly used in several culture and conversation in daily life. The proof, it is used in work of literacy such as novel, poem, short story, etc. One of the application of figurative language can we find in writing which is known as The Book of Psalm which is part of the King James Version Bible. The bible is mostly used by Christians and Catholics as guidance in their life in daily basis and as guidance for a daily prayers.

Based on explanation by Elwell (1988), Psalm are musical accompaniment, originally using the harp that poems sung to. Figurative language are some of the aspects of poetry, and they are conveyed in the Psalms. According to The King James Version Bible, the names “Psalms” come from the Septuagint (the Greek translation of the Old Testament), where they originally referred to stringed instruments (such as harp, lyre and lute), then to songs sung with their accompaniment or of sacred poems meant to be sung. In the Hebrew Bible, Psalms begins the third and last section of the biblical canon, known as the Scriptures.

The book of Psalm, generally is about the praise of God of Israel for His power and His mercy for the making of the world and for His action in the past and contribution of the

independence of Israel. The book of Psalm envisions that everybody and everything will worship God and God will always listen to the prayers.

The book of Psalms is a remarkable collection of Hebrew poetry focused on prayer and worship of God for His past faithfulness. The Book of Psalms in the Bible consists of 150 chapters. The writer decides to limit the research into 30 chapters because in those chapters the research found the figurative language. All that is actually the result of learning from time to time. There is no special structure for the 150 chapter sequence because they are all arranged randomly. Of a religious nature, as a song, the Psalm can be said to be a poem.

In its present form, the book of Psalms consists of 150 poems divided into five books (1–41, 42–72, 73–89, 90–106, 107–150) Psalm 1 serves as an introduction to the whole Psalter, while Psalm 150 is a final doxology (an expression of praise to God) the books are divided from each other by short doxologies that form the conclusions of the last psalm of each of the first four books.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested to analyze figurative language in bible because Bible has been read by all people around the world and become one of biggest historical heritage that is sacred by some religion such as Jewish and Christians. There are also so many figurative language that writer can elaborate in the book of the Psalm. The writer want to identify the figurative language in that book so people can understand the meaning as a literature aspect that is used by the writer of the Book of Psalm.

1.2. Statement Problem

The statement problem of this thesis are most of people don't know there is any a figurative language in The Book of Psalm in King James Version. People usually read the bible

for religious purpose and not for literature purpose. It cause people sometime didn't notice there is figurative language which is used by the writer of The Book of Psalm in King James Version. Secondly, Even though some people know there is a figurative language which is used in The Book of Psalm in King James Version, but they don't know the meaning of the figurative language because there is no reference about it.

The Book of Psalm in King James Version Bible has a different of writing. The choice of the words which are used by the writer is different and has a different meaning if we consider the words literally. The writer have to identify which part of the book which is used the figurative language so we can know the meaning and the context of the text which are written by the writers.

1.3. Research Question

According to the statement of the problem above, the writer formulated the problem by making the research question:

1. What kinds of the figurative language which is used by the Book of Psalm from chapter 1-30 in King James Version Bible?
2. What's the meaning of the figurative language that used in the Book of Psalm from chapter 1-30 in King James Version Bible?

1.4. Goals and Function

The goals of this research is to elaborate and identify the kind of figurative language which is used by the writer of The Book of Psalm in King James Version Bible and also to elaborate and identify the meaning of the figurative language which is used by the writer in The Book of Psalm in The King James Version Bible.

The functions of the study after the reader read this thesis is the reader can find out the kind of figurative language which is used by The Book of Psalm in King James Version Bible and also can find out the meaning of the figurative language which is applied in The Book of Psalm in King James Version Bible.

1.5. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research to describe the meaning of figurative language and also reviewing the types of figurative language. They are Idiom, Metaphor, Simile, Hyperbole, Paradox. This research discusses about King of David's of Psalms in the Bible only in 16 chapters. After reading those 30 chapters for several times, the writer chooses some verses because they mostly contain figurative language, they are chapters Psalm 01, 02, 03, 05, 06, 07, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 27, and 29. The writer also limits the version of the Bible. The writer chooses the King James Version because this version is the most common version read by the readers.

1.6. Conceptual Framework

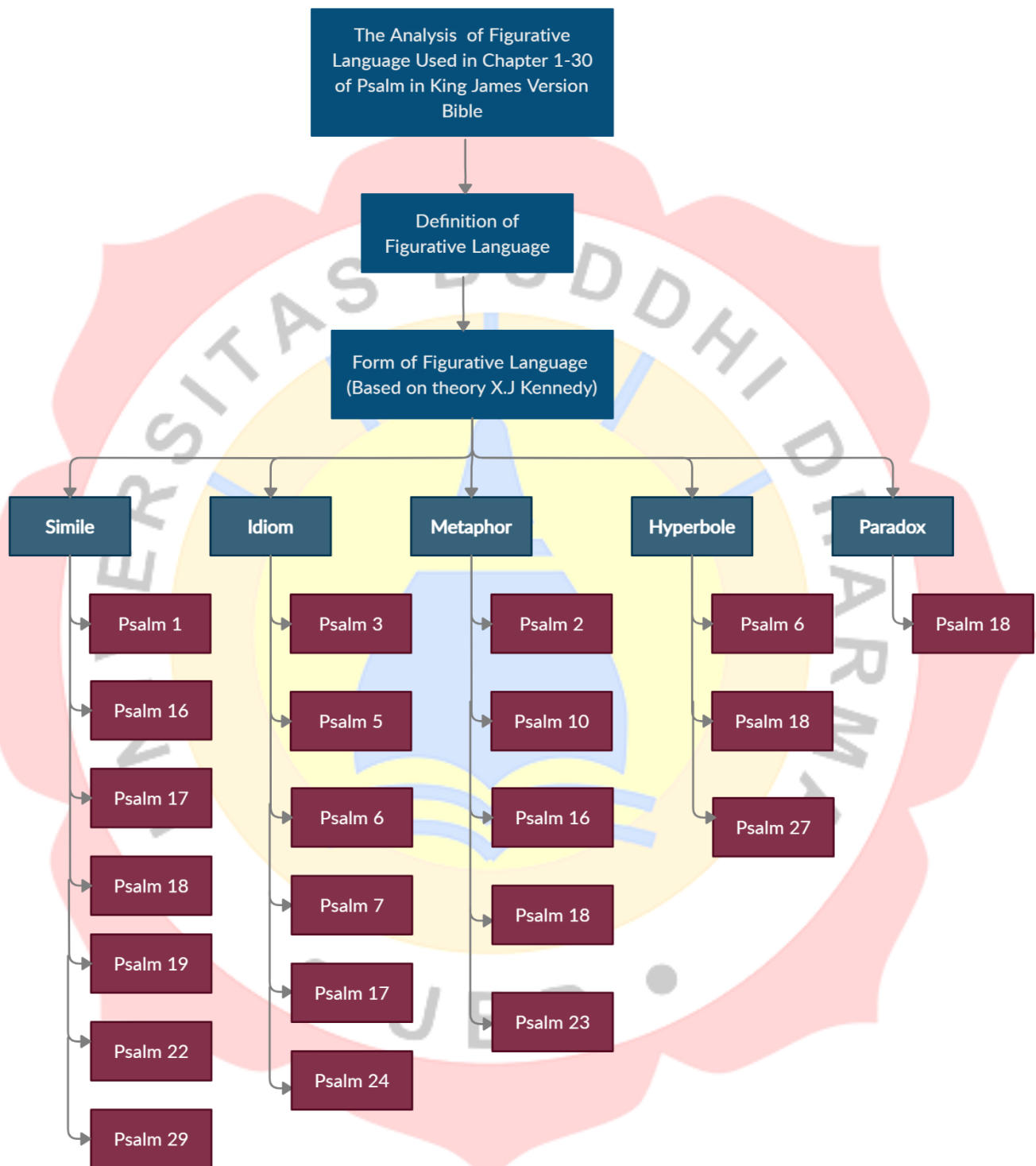
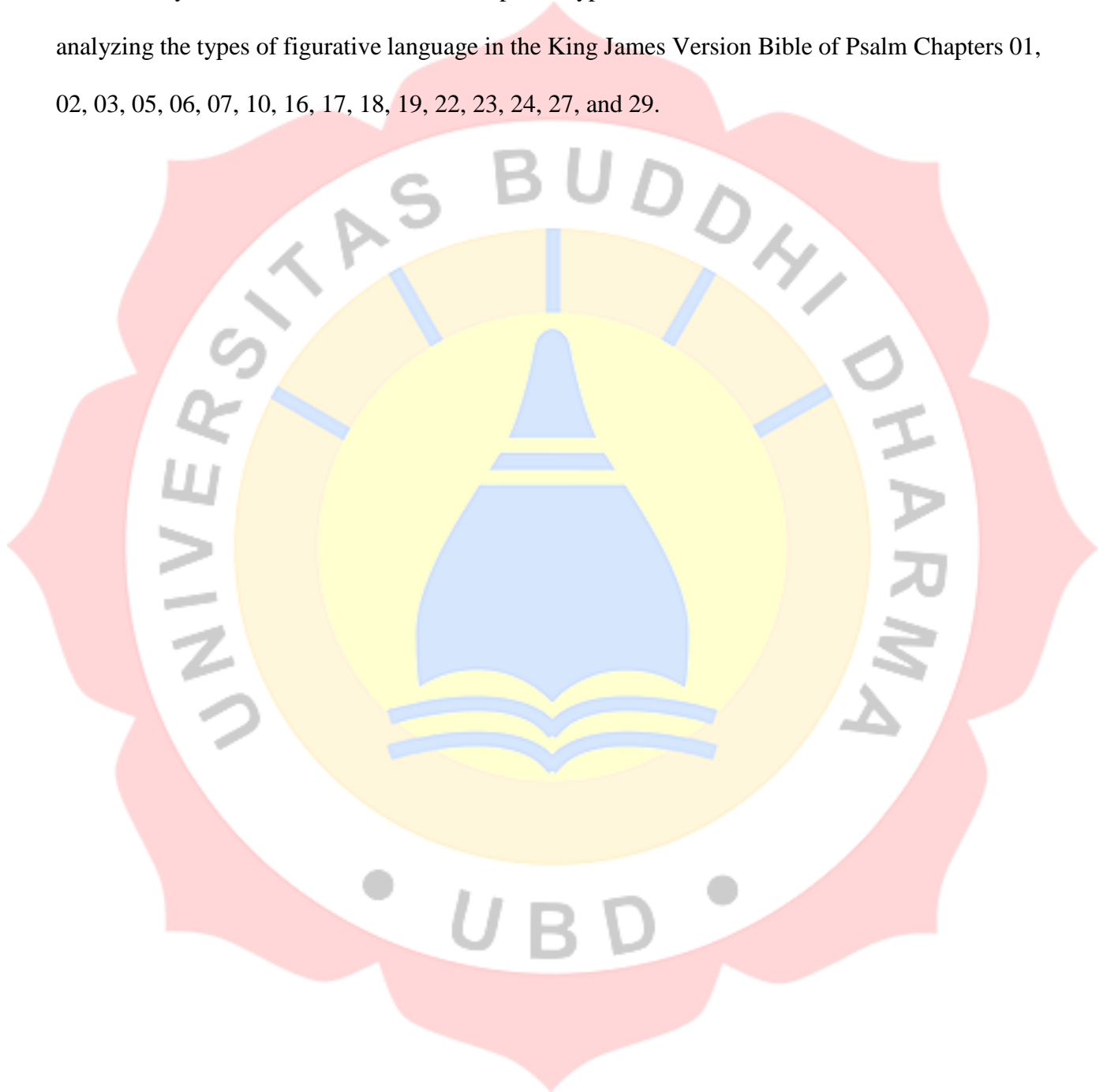


Figure 1.1 Conceptual Framework

Based on chart 1.1 above, the writer analyzes of Figurative Language Used in Chapter 1-30 of Psalm in King James Version Bible. The writer explaining definition of figurative languages from X.J Kennedy which are Idiom, Simile, Metaphor, Hyperbole, and Paradox. This research focus on analyzing the types of figurative language in the King James Version Bible of Psalm Chapters 01, 02, 03, 05, 06, 07, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 27, and 29.



CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. Previous Studies

Before analyzing the Book of Psalm in the King James Version Bible, the writer found 2 researches about this book from any resources. One of them is thesis about An Analysis of Figurative Expression in The Holy Bible: Revelation by Rudy P. Sitomorang student at University of Sumatera Utara. In his thesis, he analyzes of the types of sentences that have non-literal meanings found in the Gospel of Revelation. He conclude that the Holy Bible uses so many kinds of figurative expressions especially in the book of Revelation. These figurative expressions is classified into the non-literal meaning. Non literal meaning occurs when a sentence or expression has a hidden meaning besides the lexical meaning. Non-literal meaning are ways to express an idea in abstract or imaginative way. The kinds of figurative way that can be found in his analysis are: 1) Metaphor with 5 cases. 2) Hyperbole with 23 cases. 3) Simile with 18 cases. 4) Oxymoron with 3 cases. 5) Personification with 2 cases. Every data analyzed and took conclusion that the dominant of figurative expressions in this book is Hyperbole.

Furthermore, the research conducted by David Samuel H. Silalahi student of the Faculty of Humanities, University of Sumatera Utara was also reviewed. His thesis entitled “A Analysis of Figurative Expression in The Holy Bible: John. In his thesis, he analyzed the type of figurative expressions in the Gospel of John and to describe the possible meanings from the sentences. He conclude that the Holy Bible uses so many kinds figurative expressions are classified into the non-literal meaning especially in the book of John. These figurative expressions are classified into the non-literal meaning. Non-literal

meaning is a sentence or expression that has a hidden meaning besides the lexical meaning. The types of figurative expressions that can be found in his analysis are: 1) Metaphor with 19 cases or 55,88%, 2) Synecdoche with 6 cases or 17,64%, 3) Hyperbole with 4 cases or 11,76%,. 4) Metonymy with 3 cases or 8,83%, 5) Simile with 2 cases or 5.88%, 6) Personification with 1 case or 2,94%. Every data analyzed and took conclusion that the dominant of figurative expressions in this book is Metaphor.

In this study, the writer presents an analysis of figurative language seen on the selected The Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Chapter 1-30 of Psalm in King James Version Bible. This research has similarity with above researches. All of the above studies are about figurative language in The Book of John and The Book of Revelation of NIV Bible. However that researches also has difference from this research. The difference is on the object of study. The writer take the Book of Psalm of King James Version on Chapter 1 until Chapter 30.

2.2. Linguistic

Linguistics is the systematic study of the structure and evolution of human language, and it is applicable to every aspect of human endeavor. Linguistics is the study of language, how it is put together and how it functions. Various building blocks of different types and sizes are combined to make up a language. Sounds are brought together and sometimes when this happens, they change their form and do interesting things. Words are arranged in a certain order, and sometimes the beginnings and endings of the words are changed to adjust the meaning. Then the meaning itself can be affected by the arrangement of words and by the knowledge of the speaker about what the hearer will understand. Linguistics is the study of all of this.

According to Tarigan (1986), linguistics is a set of knowledge obtained by applying the scientific method to language phenomena. Popularly, foreigners say that linguistics is the science of language or the science that makes language the object of its study. Learning Linguistics is very important, because language is the main communication tool for every human being. In everyday life, humans use various forms of language to meet their needs. The most important human need is to be able to communicate with other people, because it cannot be denied that humans are social beings who are interconnected.

Linguistics is the science of language, and linguists are scientists who apply the scientific method to questions about the nature and function of language. Linguists conduct formal studies of speech sounds, grammatical structures, and meaning across all the world's over 6,000 languages. They also investigate the history of and changes within language families and how language is acquired when we are infants. Linguists examine the relationship between written and spoken language as well as the underlying structures that enable us to use language.

The discipline of linguistics focuses on theories of language structure, variation and use, the description and documentation of contemporary languages, and the implications of theories of language for an understanding of the mind and brain, human culture, social behavior, and language learning and teaching. There are various branches of linguistics which are given their own name, some of which are described below.

2.2.1. Figurative Language

Figurative language is a form of style which is used to give an influence, to convince the reader through words of writing and speaking. According to Keraf (1998) Figurative language is the way a person to describe his thought and mind using a language

which that person has uniquely so it can be shown through the personality and soul of the writer. Besides it there are three factors of language which must be had by a person so the language can be used well. Those three factors are politeness, attractiveness and honesty.

So based on above, Figurative Language is a unique disclosure if we show our feeling and thought using the words in a paragraph form and rhetoric form of sentence. Figurative Language can be used also to increase the effect of the beauty, and can raise a different feeling and can use the language imaginatively.

Figurative Language is an infrastructure which help poet to create an imaginations of his experiences, fantasies, ideas, and give a strong visual image on reader's mind. Figurative language is a certain literary device, which is commonly applied by the authors to gain strength and freshness of their literary work's expression (Holman;1986:202).

To know the meaning of figurative language we need to use our imagination to imagine what the words were said or what the words were referring to. Based on Perrine (1982), There are four primary reason when we use the figurative language. First, figurative language cause the pleasure imaginatively of the work of literacy. Second, It is a way to give an imagery as an additional into the verse, making the abstract concrete, and make the work of literacy more sensuous. The third, figurative is a method of adding the intensity emotionally to otherwise merely statement informatively and conveying attitudes along with the information.

According to X. J. Kennedy (1979) "Figurative Language is language that uses figurative of speech. A figurative of speech is a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the world". Figure of speech may be said occur whenever a speaker or writer, for the sake of freshness or emphasize, depart from usual denotation of word.

According to X.J Kennedy, Knickerbocker, and Renninger. Figurative language is divided into 11 types, they are: Allusion, Hyperbole, Irony, Metaphor, Simile, Personification, Metonymy, Idiom, Paradox, Synecdoche, and Symbol. The followings are presented the explanation and a few example of each of figurative language:

2.2.1.1. Allusion

According to X.J Kennedy (1979), Allusion is figurative language that show indirectly forwards a person or even that people have known together. Based on explanation by Knickerbocker and Renniger (1963:367), said Allusion is reference to some well-known place, event or person. Not a comparison in the exact sense, but a figure in the sense that it implies more than its narrow meaning.

For example, a girl might say her boyfriend, “Thanks, Romeo,” after he’s offered some kind of romantic gesture. Traditionally, Romeo (from Shakespeare’s Romeo and Juliet) is looked upon together of the foremost romantic fictional characters in history. during this example, that girl would have succeeded in telling her boyfriend he’s wonderful, just by alluding to the present fictional romantic man.

Based on the explanation above, allusion is another word reference, Several poets refer to their poem and to other poet and these are always the cases allusion and several times one of the analysts biggest puzzle is trying to find what the allusion refers to. The one who write the writings can conclude that allusion is a reference to a person, event or place which will be known by the one who read the writings. It can make the writer a compression of ideas.

2.2.1.2. Hyperbole

According to X.J Kennedy (1983:496), affirms hyperbole is emphasizing a point with statement containing exaggeration. It can be ridiculous or funny. Hyperboles can be added to fiction to add color and depth to a character.

Based on explanation by Knickerbocker and Renninger (1963:367), Hyperbole is a figure of speech which employs an exaggeration that is used for special effect. An exaggeration statement is used to heighten the effect. It is not used to mislead the reader, but to emphasize a point

According to Wren and Martin (2005:43). stated that in hyperbole a statement is made emphatic by overstatement. It can be concluded that hyperbole is a figure of speech that states something or situation. The hyperbole is perhaps one of the most widely recognized forms of figurative language and one that permeates everyday life the advertising and entertainment industries. For the conclusion, hyperbole is the way of extreme exaggeration or extravagant statements, which is meant to create a great impression, as well as to evoke or indicate great feelings.

For example: “Your luggage weighs a ton”.

The examples means the luggage was very heavy although it is probably that it would actually weight some kilograms.

2.2.1.3. Irony

According Knickerbocker and Renninger (1963:367), Irony is a figure of speech which contains a statement in which its real meaning is completely opposed to its professed or surface meaning.

Irony is a figure of speech when an expression used is the opposite of the thought in the speaker's thought, thus conveying a meaning that different the literal definition.

For the example: "How fast you did your job, till I wait you for a long time". The example above means to do the job, one need long time that it keep his friend waits for a long time too. But is only to say the feeling that he or she is unsatisfied with the condition.

So, The conclusion irony is other kind of figurative language which has the meaning appear something different from what is intended. Irony are all tools that a writer can use to show emotion, set moods, and evoke a response from their audience.

2.2.1.4. Metaphor

According to X.J Kennedy (1979:490) Metaphor is a "statement that one thing is something else, which in a literal sense, it is not. It does not use connective words such as like or as". Metaphor makes sense when the similarities between the two things is clear and someone can understand the connection. Metaphor is a kind of analogy which compare two things directly but in short pattern. It means those two things have same attributes and the one who write uses it to compare it to another.

Based on explanation by Knickerbocker and Renninger (1963:367), Metaphor is an implied comparison, or an expression that is used in a new sense, on the basis of similarity between its literal sense and the new thing or situation to which it is applied, with "like" or "as" omitted.

Based on explanation by Keraf (1984), In the world of figurative language, metaphor in direct comparison it is not use words like and as. so it's principal the first is directly linked to the subject second. Metaphor is change in meaning due to the similarity of properties between two objects. According to Ullman, metaphor is a comparison between two things that are unified or a comparison that is direct because of the similarities or similarities that are concrete or real or intuitive or perceptual. The two things can be compared in real terms or logically. Because the comparison is unified or dissolved, it is not stated in words that express the comparison

From the above statements, it can be underlined that metaphor is a comparison to show a similarity between two things without using a comparative word which can be compared in real terms through human experience or logic. Metaphors can be found in everyday life, such as in song lyrics, in daily prayers, in literature, news, entertainment or humor, as well as verses that are often read in the holy book of any religion. Metaphors make a deep impression on an expression. Metaphors can be found in religious scriptures, such as Christian scriptures or what is known as the Bible. The meaning of the metaphors in the Bible can be examined in terms of language.

For example : “The Lord God is a sun and a shield.” The example explains God is compared with sun and shield. Each of metaphor gives different information about God. Sun refers to the light, warmth and preservation about the growth. And the shield represent that God as a protection for us. So the example above gives a safe feeling in God’s preservation and protection in life.

2.2.1.5. Simile

According to Kennedy (1979:490), affirms that simile is comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, usually like, as, than or verb such as resembles. Generally, Simile is defined as a type of figurative language that used to explain the resemblance of two object (in shape, color, characteristic etc) Simile comparison is expressed by the use of some word or phrase, such as like, as, than, seems, similar to, or resembles.

Based on explanation by Knickerbocker and Renninger (1963:367), Metaphor which has its figurative meaning but has lost its figurative sense through endless used. Based on explanation by Hatch (1995: 66) Simile is “a statement introduced by like or as”. Briefly, simile is the comparison of two distinctly different things but it is considered the same as helped by the connective words. Similes are used in literature to make writing more vivid and powerful. In everyday speech, they can use to convey meaning quickly and effectively.

Simile is an non implicit comparison of one thing to another, most of them linked by like or as. The main goal of simile is to show information about one object that is unknown to the reader by comparing it to something with which the reader is familiar. Simile can be either explicit or implicit depending on how the simile is phrased. An explicit simile is a kind of simile in which the characteristic that is being compared to between the two objects is stated. An implicit simile is a kind of simile in which the reader must infer what is being compared.

For example: “She sings like an angel”, It means she sing beautifully, because angels are knowns to be very beautiful. “He was as tall as a tree”. It means

the person is very tall because most of tree is very tall. “He is as busy as a bee”. It means he is working hard, as bees are known to be extremely.

2.2.1.6. Personification

According to X.J Kennedy (1983:487), Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth or nature) is made human. Personification gives human characteristics to inanimate objects, animals, or ideas.

Based on explanation by Knickerbocker and Renninger (1963:367), Personification is a type of metaphor in which a lifeless object, an animal or abstract ideas made to act like a person and thereby gives animation, vividness and nearness those things which are normally thought of as impersonal and aloof from human affairs or giving human characteristics to an object, animal, or an abstract idea

Based on explanation by Keraf (2009:140) said that Personification is the figurative language that describe a non-life things or non-human object abstraction or ideas able to act like human being. (chapter II)

For example:

- “Land of mourning - languishing oil”. The example means extreme disaster, and the feelings are sadness and grief.
- “The sunrise smiling with me” The word though ”Sunrise” is an object but it is a non-human. So the sunrise cannot smile with the human.

2.2.1.7. Metonymy

According to Kennedy (1978:57), Metonymy is the use of something closely related for the thing actually meant. It is figure of speech which the name of one object is replaced by another which is closely associated with it. Based on

explanation by Knickerbocker and Renninger (1963:367), Metonymy is a figure of speech describing one thing by using the term for another thing closely associated with it. Metonymy is characterized by the substitution of a term or object closely associated with the word in mind for the word itself.

Based on Günter Radden (1999:18) Metonymy is claimed to be not just a matter of name of things, but essentially a conceptual phenomenon. Metonymy like metaphor is part of our everyday way of thinking, is grounded in experience, subject to general and systematic principles and structures our thoughts and action.

For example : “She’s just a pretty face” The example means we derive the basic information about a person from the person’s face. This is reflected in the tradition of portraits in painting and photography. The conceptual metonymy is part of our everyday way of thinking about people. (Günter Radden: 1999: 18)

2.2.1.8. Idiom

According to Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary (2006: R49), An idiom is “a phrase whose meaning is difficult or sometimes impossible to guess by looking at the meaning of individual word it contains”. It means that idiom is not the sum of 9 individual word.

Moreover, McCarthy and O’Dell in their book English Idioms in Use (2002: 6) stated that Idioms are “expressions which have a meaning that is not obvious from the individual words”. It means that the meaning of idioms is not literal meanings, but they have non literal meanings. The best way to understand idioms are by looking at the contents

For example: They said the test would be difficult, but it was a piece of cake. The idiom which is used in the example is the word “a piece of cake”. The piece of cake means easy. So the writer is telling us that the subject who has done the test feel that the test was easy.

2.2.1.9. Paradox

According to Kennedy (1979: 489), said “Paradox occurs in a statement that at first strikes us as self-contradictory but that on reflection make some sense”. Based on explanation by Knickerbocker and Renninger (1963:367), Paradox is “a statement of which the surface or obvious meaning seems to be illogical, even absurd but making good sense upon closer examination”.

Based explanation above Paradox is a statement or situation containing apparently contradictory or incompatible elements, but on closer inspection may be true. Paradox is a statement which contains apparently opposing or incongruous elements which, when read together, turn out to make sense.

For example :

- “Save money by spending it”. There is a paradox figurative language in this sentence. It because there is a contradictory between saving money and spending the money but if we make it into one sentence, the sentence will have a different meaning.

2.2.1.10. Synecdoche

According to Knickerbocker and Renninger (1963:367), Synecdoche is a figure of speech showing the use of a part for the whole. Synecdoche substitutes some significant detail or aspect of an experience for the experience itself.

Based on explanation by Pradopo (1987: 78), Synecdoche is a figure of speech which mentions an important part or thing for the thing itself. Meanwhile, According to Fatimah (1993: 26), Synecdoche mentions the name of the part as a substitute name as a whole or in part. This figure of speech is divided in two kinds: (a) Pars pro toto is part for the whole. For example: “glasses” the example means name for something that consists of more than literally just two pieces of glass (the frame, nose bridge, temples, etc. as well as the lenses. (b) Totum pro parte is whole to part. For example: “At the Olympic Games, Germany is the gold medal in the hurdles”.

In the example above, Germany was able to win the gold medal. This is not true in this form, of course. Actually, a competitor who has entered Germany has won the precious metal. Therefore, the whole (Germany) stands for a part (competitor)

Furthermore, the Synecdoche is a figurative language which is used to replace to the something that has just been mentioned. Besides it, Synecdoche also known as figurative language which gives or provides a language to complete a statement that is mentioned.

For example: “All the people were gathered to Jeremiah” The example means is the greater number of the people. The Synecdoche in this sentence is the usage of a part to represent the whole. That is, rather than an object or title that’s merely associated with the larger concept.

2.2.1.11. Symbol

According to Kennedy (2004:569) symbol is any object or action that represents something beyond its literal self. Symbol is a thing (could be an object, person, situation or action) which stands for something else more abstract. The meaning of any symbol whether an object, an action, or a gesture, is controlled by its context.

For example: Our flag is the symbol of our country and the characteristic of our country.

2.3. Definition of Bible.

Bible is a Holy Bible for Christians or Catholics, it has a same function and definition like the Quran in Islam. In The Holy Bible, There are lesson, guidance, order, prohibition, prophecy, and prayer. There are also stories about the prophet, God's follower, God's rebellion, and God's mighty works and miracles from the beginning of the creation of the universe which are told narratively. There are also songs and psalm which are created to praise and worship God Almighty.

The Bible is a collection of texts which has generated many different overlaps, however, creates an important general point. The proper term to describe the scriptures of Judaism is a biblical term, and the Old Testament is usually used by non-Jews to describe the scriptures of Judaism.

First of all we have to consider that The Holy Bible which we read nowadays is a translation from the original scripture. The original language which is used for the Old Testament is Aramaic language and Old Hebrew Language which are not used anymore by people in nowadays. In New Testament, the writer use the Greek Language because on

the first century, The New Testament in daily conversation using Greek Language and The writer only familiar with that language. The Greek Language which is used in the New Testament is Old Greek Language and not used in Greece now.

Although there is only one Jewish Bible, compiled and stored as the holy book of the Jews, the contents of each Christian compilation of canonical texts from different Christian traditions. The Jewish scriptures were originally (and are now) written in Hebrew.

As Mentioned before, There are two covenants in the Bible, the Old Testament, and the New Testament. Old Testament consist of five parts of Torah, Stories about Prophet before Lord Jesus, songs, and Psalm. While The New Testament consists of the covenant which has been refurbish among The God and The mankind by Jesus Christ The Lord.

The bible has specific composition which become the main topic in Old Testament and New Testament. In Old Testament there are five main topic, such as, Torah, History, Poetry, Famous Prophet, and Unfamous Prophet. New Testament has also five main topic such as, Gospel, The History of Apostle(Acts), Letter which are wrote by Paul, General Book. The Old Testament consist of 39 books (Genesis, Psalm, Proverbs, Isaiah, Jeremiah) otherwise The New Testament has 27 books (Matthew, Mark, Luke, Hebrew, 1-2 Peter)

Apart from that, the Bible also has many versions. The most common use bible are: King James Version (KJV), New International Version (NIV). King James Version (KJV) was originally published in 1611. King James Version This translation is based entirely on the Textus Receptus. Most modern readers will take this translation very literally. The KJV offers beautiful poetic language. King James Version generally the target audience is adults. While New International Version (NIV) was first printed in 1978. the NIV is a

modern 'dynamic equivalence' version (idea-for-idea). The translators were from a group of theologians who spanned a large variety of denominations from multiple countries. The target audience of NIV translation is children.

As for the actual content and message, the two translations are essentially the same. If you want a good middle of the road translation, the NIV is a good choice, especially for non-Christians or people unfamiliar with Christian ideas. If you want authoritative and well-known translation for memorization, or like the archaic language, the KJV is a good choice.

2.4. The Book of Psalm.

Psalms, book of the testament composed of sacred songs, or of sacred poems meant to be sung, hymns, and prayers that express the religious feelings of Jews throughout the varied periods of their national history. Within the original Hebrew text the book as an entire wasn't named, although the titles of the many individual psalms contained the word "*Mizmor*", meaning a poem sung to the accompaniment of an instrument. The Greek translation of this term, "*Psalmos*", is that the basis for the collective title "*Psalmoi*" found in most manuscripts, from which the English name Psalms is derived.

The Book of Psalms has a special significance for understanding the religious life of ancient Israel. Here, we find a revelation of the hopes, the joys, the sorrows, the loyalties, the doubts, and the aspirations of the human heart.

The importance of the Psalms is that they show us how prayer can take a good type of forms. The Psalms give us the means to come back to prayer during a fresh state of mind. They allow us to work out that we're not the primary to feel God is silent after we pray, nor are we the primary to feel immense anguish and bewilderment while praying.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Subject Matter

This research focused on Idiom, Simile, Metaphor, Paradox and Hyperbole form of the figurative language in The Book of Psalm. Researcher focus on analyzing the types of figurative language in King James Version Bible of Psalm Chapters 01, 02 03, 05, 06, 07, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 27, and 29.

3.2. Material

In the study, the material of this research are the scripts of the Holy Bible book of Psalm in King James Version Bible. The writer also used the original text of the Holy Bible focused on Psalms to find out statements, dialogues that support the argument. The writer could get information as much as she could from the books available in the library and text source in the web or web library (repository) . Besides using the books inside the library, the writer also found some information related to the topic, such as theories of figurative language needed from the Internet.

3.3. Approach

In this study, the writer applied qualitative approach by using a Descriptive Method. The object of this study is the form original text of the Holy Bible book “Psalm”. According to Moleong (2006: 6) explains that “Qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects for example behavior, perception, motivation, action holistically and by means of description in the form of words and language, in specific natural contexts and by utilizing various scientific methods.”

The qualitative method is aimed at gaining a deep understanding through firsthand experience, truthful reporting, and documented quotations of actual conversation. Referring to above explanation, the writer uses qualitative method in analyzing figurative language and also the writer consent to acquire the information from the “The Book of Psalm” and to answer the research question in the Chapter One as the forms of figurative language in the book of psalm.

3.4. Procedure

The following was the procedure of the research in conducting the study. The first step to finish this thesis is choosing several material that were considered interesting and in accordance with figurative language. Second, the writer read the books comprehensively in order to find the text considered using figurative language. Third, the writer identifying the data from The Book of Psalm in King James Version Bible. Fourth, the writer looked for utterances related to figurative language theory. Fifth, the writer analyzed, classified and grouped the verse based on their types of figurative language. Sixth, the writer interpreted the meanings of the figurative language by referring to the theories used in the study. After interpreting, the writer describe the conclusion by comparing the result of the study to the analysis in order be valid and reliable to answer the questions addressed.